

Kentucky

Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lamb'ring at his back."

D. BRADFORD, Editor.

PRINTED WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY, MONDAYS
AND THURSDAYS,
BY THEO. T. BRADFORD,
FOR
DANL. BRADFORD.
[Publisher of the Laws of the U. States.]

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LOW BRENNAN'S INN.

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TERMS OF THIS PAPER:

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Letters sent by mail to the Editor, must be
post paid, or they will not be taken out of the
office.

A D V E R T I S I N G .

Isquare or less, 3 times weekly, or 4 times semi-
weekly, \$1 50; three months weekly, \$4; semi-
weekly, \$6; six months weekly, \$7 50; semi-
weekly, \$10; twelve months weekly, \$15; semi-
weekly, \$20.

Longer ones in proportion. When inserted by
the year, subject to a deduction of 15 percent.

NEW GOODS.

M. E. BROWNING,

Is receiving a very large and well selected
stock of DRY GOODS, which he intends to
sell at the lowest prices. His customers, and per-
sons generally who wish to purchase, are invited to call.

Lex. June 11.—29-4t

NEW STORE.

(No. 4, Cheapside between Dr. Wal-
lace's Book Store and J. D. Swift's
Wholesale Grocery.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform his
friends and the public generally, that he
has just received from the City of New York, a
complete assortment of

Dry Goods.

suitable for the present season; and having formed
an agency in that City, to purchase and import
his goods, he will be able to sell at very reduced
prices, for cash. His assortment consists, in part,
of the following articles:

Super Blue Cloths; Black do;
Violent do; Brown do;
Court Brown—new style;
Invisible Green; Polish do;
Bottle do; Pop do;
London Smoky; Bronze do;
Cadei Mix; Silver Grey
Single milled Cassinore; Double do;
Super Blue and Black do—cheap
Abbotsford Plaid—new style;
Pink Mix, double and single milled
Ribbed Cassinore do, and do with every other
description.

Super Vestings.
Super Satins—English and French
A Summer Vesting of every description,
quality, and price.

Bombazines and Thibet Cloths, cheaper than
ever offered in the City, and of SUPERIOR
QUALITY.

HATS, BOOTS, AND SHOES,
BEST QUALITY; Prinella, Morocco, and Kid
Pumps;

Umbrellas, Collars, Bosoms, Stocks, Cravats,
d'Pocket Handkerchiefs.
Fine f'd Satins, Silks, and Shawles
Plain Silks
Painted Muslins, and French Claintz
French, English, and Domestic Prints
Fine Plain Muslins
Figured Swiss, Jacomet, and Book Muslins
Dinty
Furniture Prints, and Drapery Muslin
Bleached, Brown, and Plaid do
Cotton Ousabergs, (a heavy article for nego-
shiring.)

LADIES' SHOES.

White, Black, and Blue Satin, French Moroc-
co, Kid, and Kid lined; Prinella, and
Bonnets, Parasols, Gloves, and Hosiery of every
description.

Together with a full and complete assortment of

Fancy Articles,

in his line.

J. T. FRAZER.

P. S. Arrangements are made to receive New
Goods every sixty days. Merchants from the
country are respectfully invited to call, as they
can be supplied at New York wholesale prices,
with carriage.

Lexington, Ky., May 27, 1836.—25-tf.

INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE.

THE LEX-
TON FIRE,
LIFE & MARINE
Insurance Company,
will insure Buildings,
Furniture, Merchand-
ise, &c., against loss
or damage by Fire, in
the town of county,
and also, make Insur-
ance on Fortune or Goods transported by land or
water. This Company was incorporated by the
Legislature of Kentucky in March last. Capital
Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

The following are the Officers and Board of Di-
rectors chosen by the Stockholders.

THOMAS SMITH, President.

JOHN W. HUNT,

JOHN NORTON,

W. S. WALTER,

JACOB ASHTON,

M. C. JOHNSON,

JOEL HIGGINS,

A. O. NEWTON, Secy.

MATTHEW KENNEDY, Louisville,
WILLIAM MCLACHLAN, Richmond, Agents.

THOMAS P. HART, Lexington Surveyor.

Applications for Policies of Insurance or for in-
formation to A. O. Newton, in Lexington; M.
Kennedy, Louisville; William McLachlan
Richmond; William M. Bledsoe, Paris; will be
promptly attended to.

Lex May 27, 1836—25-30t.



[BY AUTHORITY]

LAW OF THE UNITED STATES PASSED AT THE
TWENTY-FOURTH CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION.

[PUBLIC, No. 23]

AN ACT to give effect to patents for
public lands issued in the names of de-
ceases persons.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of
Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in all cases where patents for public lands

the commissioner, so to be appointed, shall attend at the city of Washington, and his salary shall begin to be allowed within thirty days after his appointment; and within twelve months from the time of his attendance as aforesaid, he shall terminate his duties. And the Secretary of State is required, as soon as the said commissioner shall be appointed, to give notice of his attendance at Washington as aforesaid, and to be published in two newspapers in the city of Washington, and in such other newspapers as he may think proper.

Sec. 4. Be it further enacted, That all record documents, or other papers, which now are in, or hereafter, during the continuance of his commission, may come into the possession of the Department of State in relation to such claim, shall be delivered to the commissioner aforesaid.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the compensation of the respective officers for whose appointment provision is made by this act, shall not exceed the following sums, namely: To the said commissioner, at the rate of three thousand five hundred dollars per annum; to the secretary, at the rate of two thousand dollars per annum; and to the clerk, at the rate of fifteen hundred dollars per annum. And the President of the United States shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to make such provision for the contingent expenses of the said commissioner as shall appear to him reasonable and proper; and the said salaries and expenses shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury to cause the inscription or inscriptions which shall be issued by the Spanish Government, in pursuance of the aforesaid convention, to be deposited in the archives of the Legation of the U. S. at Paris, until otherwise ordered by the President of the United States; and it shall also be lawful for the Secretary of the Treasury, and he is hereby authorized and required, to cause the moneys which may from time be paid, in pursuance of the said convention, to be duly received and accounted for at Paris, and the same to be remitted, on the most advantageous terms, to the U. S. of America; and the said moneys, so received and remitted, shall be deposited in the Treasury of the United States, and the same are hereby appropriated, to be distributed and paid to those authorized to receive them, according to the provisions of this act.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That the commissioner aforesaid shall report to the Secretary of State a list of all the several awards made by him, a certified copy of which shall be by the said Secretary of State transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, who shall thereupon distribute in ratable proportions, among the persons in whose favor the award shall have been made, such of the moneys as may have been rec'd into the treasury in virtue of this act, according to the proportions which their respective awards shall bear to the whole amount then rec'd; first, deducting such sums of money as may be due the United States from said persons in whose favor said awards shall be made; and shall cause certificates to be issued by the Secretary of the Treasury, in such form as he may prescribe, showing the proportion to which each may be entitled of the amount that may thereafter be received; and on the presentation of the said certificates at the Treasury, as the net proceeds, of the general instruments, payable by the Government of Spain, shall have been received, such proportions thereof shall be paid to the legal holders of the said certificates.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That all communications to and from the secretary of the commission appointed under this act, on the business of the commission, shall pass by mail free of postage.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That as soon as said commission shall be executed and completed, the records documents, and all other papers in the possession of the commission or its officers, shall be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

APPROVED, 7th of June, 1836.

[PUBLIC, No. 28]

AN ACT to extend the western boundary of the State of Missouri to the Missouri river.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That when the Indian title to all the lands lying between the State of Missouri, and the Missouri river shall be extinguished, the jurisdiction over said land shall be hereby ceded to the State of Missouri, and the western boundary of said State shall be then extended to the Missouri river, reserving to the United States the original right of soil in said lands, and of disposing of the same: Provided, That this act shall not take effect until the President shall by proclamation declare that the Indian title to said lands has been extinguished; nor shall it take effect until the State of Missouri shall have assented to the provisions of this act.

APPROVED, May 20, 1836.

[PUBLIC, No. 29]

AN ACT to carry into effect a Convention between the United States and Spain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one commissioner, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims which may be presented to him under the convention for the settlement of claims between the U. S. and Spain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States, and with the advice and consent of the Senate, shall appoint one commissioner, whose duty it shall be to receive and examine all claims which may be presented to him under the convention for the settlement of claims between the U. S. and Spain.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of State, and he is hereby authorized to have all repairs made to the bridge across the Potowmack river, which have become necessary from the late flood, and that the expenses of said repairs be paid out of the money heretofore appropriated for the erection of said bridge, and which is now in the Treasury, unexpended.

APPROVED, 7th of June, 1836.

[Resolution, No. 6.]

A RESOLUTION authorising the repair of the bridge across the river Potowmack, at Washington.

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to have all repairs made to the bridge across the Potowmack river, which have become necessary from the late flood, and that the expenses of said repairs be paid out of the money heretofore appropriated for the erection of said bridge, and which is now in the Treasury, unexpended.

APPROVED, 7th of June, 1836.

[CANDY'S WHOLESALE PORTER,

CALE & CIDER ESTABLISHMENT—Corner of Main and Limestone streets, Lexington, Ky.

June 10—30-1m

From the Lexington Intelligencer.

Tis midnight—Nature sleeps—still may the sleep—
May darkness ever hover o'er the world,
May silence brood in dreadful awe profound,
Eternally.

My soul is sick of life;
I have no joys; for, like a poisonous weed,
I but exist to answer first designs;
To fill some chink or cranny in this life,
And make a link in the all-wond'rous chain
Of Nature's Architect.

Why is it so?

That it is wisely ordered and ordained,
We mortals should not doubt. But I have drunk

Full deep of mystic lore;—I've sought the shades

Where, in old days, the Grecian Sages taught

Their academic sons—books have I read,

Till the extensive field of learning spread

around me like a familiar landscape;

The keys of knowledge and of truth are mine;

I've ope'd the stores of science, and beheld

The mighty works of man!

The drapery
Of time I've removed, and mused awhile
Upon the blank of chaos; then I've seen

The hand of the Eternal, stretched afar,

Making the Universe. And, I've beheld

Heaven's azur arch, a mighty canopy

Spread o'er the earth, which late was but a void

I, too, beheld the shaping of the sun,

And saw his radiant majesty on high,

When his first beams lit upon the world below,

Moon, stars and all the glorious works of God

I saw shaped out; I saw primeval man,

When first he emerged from dust. In Eden's shade,

Ere sin and curse came, I saw the fiend

Of darkness tempting the first born. I saw

That blissful garden change to dreariness.

Oh! I have seen too much; would that this night

Could bring oblivion's sleep, and save my soul

A healing antidote.

Would that I ne'e had esp'd the page of truth,

To know that man was made to mourn.

I've dwelt with warriors and command' with

those

Whose towering thoughts rose like a pyramid

Above the distant clouds. Poets and Sculptors,

Sages, Princes, Kings, we've been acquainted

In my varied dreams—all to make me sad.

WESTERN BARD.

From the Edinburgh Evening Post.

COURTSHIP AND MARRIAGE.

There lived in a country not a thou-
sand miles from Edinburgh, a decent
farmer, who, by patient industry and
frugality, and without being avaricious,
made himself in easy circumstances.



NATIONAL NOMINATION!!

FOR NEXT PRESIDENT,
Martin Van Buren,
OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Richard M. Johnson,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR GOVERNOR OF KENTUCKY,
Matthews Flourney,
Of Fayette County.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Elijah Hise,
Of Logan County.

KENTUCKY ELECTORAL TICKET
SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
THOMPSON WARD, Greenup county.
WM. T. WILLIS, Greene "

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS.

1st Dis. Chittenden Lyon of Caldwell.
2d " F C Sharp, of Christian.
3d Jas. B. Donaldson, of Warren.
4th Rades Garth, of Wayne.
5th Joseph Haskin, of Mercer.
6th Gen. Elias Barbee, of Green.
7th John Pope, of Washington.
8th Patrick H. Pope, of Jefferson.
9th Alexander Lackey, of Floyd.
10th Ben. Taylor, of Fayette.
11th Thomas Marshall, of Lewis.
12th Nicholas D. Coleman, of Mason.
13th Lewis Sanders, Sr., of Gallatin.

From the Lexington Intelligencer.
To Miss H—— A——,
On the presentation of the Texan Flag
to the Ladies' Legion of Lexington.'

Hands less fair than thine have wove
Chaplets for a warrior's brow;
Eyes less brilliant won the love
Of Kings, and made the bravest bow.

Smiles less magical have made
The lover and the soldier kneel;
Lips less eloquent have stay'd
The arm uprais'd with mould'rous steel.

Wounds less musical have flown
From the immortal poet's pen;
And, lady, I have never known
Tongue gited with so sweet a strain.

From the Maysville Monitor.

GEN. HARRISON.

The Hon. Sherod Williams of Kentucky, has addressed the *sham Hero* a string of interrogatories, relative to the Distribution bill, the United States Bank and the Expunging resolutions, requiring each a frank, plain and full answer! Gen. Harrison repudiated in a long verbose and flimsy letter; expressed his full determination to go the extreme length for the *party*, upon the first and last subjects—but upon the second he goes neither with the party nor against it—choosing rather to be a little on one side and a little on the other. We here quote so much of the letter as gives his sentiments upon the bank subject:

"The question then for me to answer is, whether, under the circumstances you state, if elected to the office of President I would sign an act to charter another bank, I answer, I would, if it were clearly ascertained that the public interest in relation to the collection and disbursement of the revenue would materially suffer without one, and there were unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in its favor. I think, however, the experiment should be fairly tried, to ascertain whether the financial operations of the Government cannot be as well carried on without, the aid of a national bank. If it is not necessary for that purpose, it does not appear to me that one can't be constitutionally chartered. There is no construction which I can give the constitution which would authorize it, on the ground of affording facilities to commerce."

The profound political wisdom, the statesmanlike sentiments, and above all the clear and logical construction of the paragraph, must strike the reader at first glance; and if he has hitherto been so skeptical as to doubt the validity of Gen. Harrison's claims to the Presidential seat, the above must end them. Who before has ever entertained such a lucid conception of the nature of our constitution!

The two grounds upon which the establishment of a national bank is justified, by this clear-sighted, clear-headed politician, are, the fact that the public interest would suffer materially without one, and "unequivocal manifestations of public opinion in favor of it." In the absence of these grounds of justification, he thinks a Bank cannot be constitutionally chartered. Most astonishing wisdom! The constitution of a measure made to depend entirely and exclusively upon its expediency and public opinion! Suppose it were deemed conducive to the public interest and to the integrity of our legislation, that the Senatorial term of service should be abridged to four years, and suppose there were "unequivocal manifestation" of the public will in its favor, would Gen. Harrison deem it constitutional, that they should be elected, and serve only, for that length of time? The constitution expressly provides that they shall be elected and serve six years, yet, according to the principles of this astute politician, laid down in the quotation above, that provi-

sion is annulled, and the expediency of a different course, and the popular opinion, made its substitute; so that it would not only be proper for the Senators to serve for the term of four years only, but it would be absolutely constitutional! This is certainly the perfection of political wisdom! When Gen. Harrison is made President of the United States, what a deal of difficulty will be obviated! The dry discussions upon abstract constitutional points, with the enormous consumption of time and money, which are now absolutely necessary to satisfactory legislation, will be set aside, and attention of our legislators confined to the mere finding of facts. It will be sufficient for any measure, that the fact of its public advantage be clearly ascertained, and the demonstrations of public opinion in its favor be clearly unequivocal, to insure its adoption. Gen. Harrison may now with propriety be styled our country's benefactor. The discovery of this easy principle, promises immense advantage to the nation, in facilitating legislation, harmonizing parties and advancing the stability of our republic. It forms an epoch in our political history, and should be remembered only in conjunction with the memorable period when—For Stevenson was ordered to be abandoned by the garrison and the ammunition and stores burned.

INCENDIARY BILL.

A scene worth being known, was presented day before yesterday, in the Senate, on the bill to prevent the transmission by mail of incendiary publications, which bill, it will be recollect, was carried by the casting vote of the Vice President, promptly given the instant it was known there was a tie. This vote of the Vice President seemed suddenly to have imparted a new and extraordinary degree of importance to the bill. Instead of reading it the third time, as a matter of course, on the next day, the rival or the ex-rival competitors for the Presidency, took it immediately into their precious keeping,—postponed it for a week,—made it the special order of a day, as if it was a new matter for the first time to be debated. The day comes and the candidates take the field—Webster, Clay, Calhoun—to make *stamp* speeches against Mr. Van Buren for that vote, and consume the whole day in *stumping* at him, contrary to all the laws which govern *stamp* speaking in other places; that of not speaking against a competitor who cannot reply. Mr. Van Buren cannot reply, and by the code of the *stamp* should not have been assailed; on the contrary, he was assailed the more by these *preux chevaliers*; three against one, and that one "*tied to a tree*." The spectacle was mortifying, and would be incredible if these rival competitors for the Presidency, who, though rather ruled off the turf at present, are looking to the next heat—the second four miles—and will carry their rival tactics far enough to convict themselves before the whole country, by speaking their prepared and well studied attacks upon a successful competitor before the country in the authentic publication of their own speeches. Such are however our naval resources that only the two first could cope with us in the event of a struggle. The Navies of England and France are therefore made the basis for ascertaining what ours ought to be.

The Navy of England in commission for last year amounted to fourteen ships of the line, fifteen frigates, fifty-one sloops, twenty five brigs and schooners, ten surveying vessels and twenty armed steam vessels. Within two years she can have at sea six times the above force. The Navy of France in commission, is ten ships of the line, thirteen frigates, and thirty-eight smaller vessels, including twenty-three steam vessels—capable within two years of being quadrupled. Our Navy in commission will amount, with the appropriations for its increase already voted in Congress, to two ships of the line, seven frigates, fourteen sloops, and seven smaller vessels. In a year this force might be extended to eleven ships of the line, eighteen frigates, fifteen sloops, and ten smaller vessels.

Here we see how great is the disparity between our available naval force and that of England and France. There is no corresponding disparity between the relative amounts of property needing protection on the high seas. The property of England afloat may be estimated at from five to six hundred millions of dollars: that of France, in her own bottoms, at less than three hundred millions; and that of the United States at more than four hundred millions. England has one hundred and sixty five thousand seamen; France claims sixty-six thousand; and we have one hundred thousand.

The amount of force that we ought to have is thus described by the writer in the American Quarterly:—*Balt. American.*

"We think, then, with a view to our resources and the existing armaments of other nations, that our naval preparations should be on a scale suited to qualify us, within five years, to put to sea with a fleet of forty ships of the line, and an equal number of frigates. One half of this force should be in a condition to sail within a year, and of the other half, one portion might remain constructed on the stocks, and the other in frames ready for setting up. As a nucleus to prepare officers, and to some extent crews, for these vessels, six ships of the line, with twice that number of frigates, and sloops and smaller vessels in proportion, should be kept perpetually in commission. This is the least force that could form a competent school for our navy, or ex to our commerce in every sea that ample protection which it demands, and secure it, in the earliest stage of hostilities in foreign waters, from those depredations which have been to us the fruitful cause of so many perplexities."

Mr. Gillet supported his motion in a long speech, the principal object of which however, appeared to be to put a series of questions to Mr. Granger, as to his opinions upon several important political subjects.

Mr. Granger replied; and though he spoke upon the spur of the occasion, and without the slightest preparation, his rejoinder is generally talked of as one of the most spirited, and in every respect, one of the happiest replies that has been made this session. Mr. Granger's style is at once captivating and impressive.—All his weapons are of the right temper. He enters the list of political warfare with the spirit and bearing of a *true knight*—courtesy, dignity, and a refined moral taste.—*Correspondence of the Nashville Banner.*

This Mr. Granger, who is "*the true knight*" of the White Banner, has indeed made a serviceable ally in the tri-party league. No one has contributed more essential assistance to work up the abolition disturbances in Congress, designed to alarm the South into the formation of a federal party, than Mr. Granger. This gentleman and his friends, according to a list which was made out some time since and handed to us, have introduced ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FOUR ABOLITION PETITIONS during the present session; and all that the abolition managers have been able to force on the friends of the administration, from their districts, have been twenty-two. From New York alone it appears that FIFTY have been bro't in by Mr. Granger and his adjuncts, and not one by a friend of the administration. How appropriately then is Mr. Granger plumed up as the "*true knight*" of the White Banner and the White cause! Without his aid, what could the Wises of the southern wing of federalism have done for a topic to distract the democracy of the slaveholding States? Yes, Granger is the champion of agitators, and more especially of the lady agitators, *thirteen thousand four hundred and ninety-eight* of whom have made their way into Congress upon abolition petitions, for the most part under the safe conduct of Mr. Granger and his friends. The remaining *twenty thousand* signers on these incendiary petitions are made up, to a great extent, of the signatures of school boys, and probably the forgeries of the hirelings sent abroad in the country and paid for picking up names by the new panic makers. These are a pretty set of subscribers to convulse a country of fifteen millions of people, by their horrible handwriting. But "*the true knight*" himself, if we recollect rightly, appeared as the Amadis of the ladies of the House, and broke a lance with Mr. Wise in their behalf, in friendly joust.—*Globe.*

Among the articles of the American Quarterly Review for June, of which we spoke yesterday, is an excellent one on "Our Navy." After reviewing, and justly condemning, the niggardly policy heretofore pursued by us in regard to the Navy, the intelligent writer proceeds to make an estimate of the proper armament to be kept in commission by us in time of peace. There are no fewer than seven maritime nations which maintain in commission a navy superior to our own. These are England, France, Russia, Turkey, Holland, Sweden and Egypt.

Such are however our naval resources that only the two first could cope with us in the event of a struggle. The Navies of England and France are therefore made the basis for ascertaining what ours ought to be.

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for reasons principally connected with the climate, they may be more efficient and useful than large ships. Our maintenance of a squadron in the Mediterranean had its origin in the provision of a defence for our commerce against the Barbary powers. Their piracies have been discontinued of late years in consequence of chastisement received from ourselves and various other nations.—The Mediterranean fleet has, however, still been continued, partly as a precautionary display of force, but chiefly as forming an admirable school for our officers. The languages of most men in the intercourse of the civilized world are spoken on its shores, and the means and incentive to acquire them are alike imparted to the offices of our ships which visit them. The shores of the Mediterranean, too, have been the scene of the most interesting events in the history of ancient times, and our young officers, while learning their profession in circumnavigating its entire extent, cannot fail to have their minds improved, and their genius fired, by visiting a thousand islands crowded by the pure and undying associations."

TEXAS.

IN PRESS, and will shortly be published, and for sale at the bookstores, at the Intelligencer office, "*TEXAS*," being a Historical Geographical and descriptive work, of THREE HUNDRED PAGES duodecimo, by

MRS. MARY AUSTIN HOLLEY.
PRICE, : : : : : \$150
Lex. May 30, 1836,

The Barry Monument

ALL those gentlemen who hold subscription papers or funds, for the erection of the above Monument, will be good enough to return them immediately to John Norton, Esq., the Treasurer of the Committee. May 23, 1836.—22¢ if drawn in the month of June many would be disappointed.

"Tickets are becoming very scarce, and we urge on all our Southern friends to take advantage of this postponement and forward their orders immediately.

We would also draw special attention to ALL the Virginia schemes for the month of July, which present a more splendid series of Prizes than have yet been offered to our friends.

S. J. SYLVESTER.

130 Broadway, N. Y.

100,000 Dollars!!!

The most Brilliant Scheme ever drawn in the United States!

Containing only 7,140 Tickets—35 Number Combination Lottery.

By Authority of Congress.

Alexandria Lottery,

For Internal Improvement in the District of Columbia.

C L A S S A.

To be drawn in the City of Washington, July 21, 1836—D. S. Gregory & Co. (Successors to Yates & McIntyre) Managers. Drawing superintended by a Committee appointed by the Corporation.

S C H E M E .

Is formed on the ternary combination of 36 numbers, making 7140 tickets, from which five balls will be drawn at the time and place advertised for the drawing, making ten prizes each having three of the drawn numbers on; 310 prizes each having two of the drawn numbers on; 2325 each having one only of the drawn numbers on; and also 4495 tickets having none of the drawn numbers on, being blanks.

1 prize of \$100,000 \$100,000

25,000 25,000

10,000 10,000

7,500 7,500

5,000 5,000

4,000 4,000

2,930 2,930

2,000 2,000

1,500 1,500

500 15,500

300 9,300

200 6,200

100 3,100

90 2,790

80 2,480

70 2,170

60 5,580

50 23,250

40 18,600

30 13,956

25 23,250

2645 prizes, 4495 blanks, 7140 tickets, Amounting to \$285,600

Tickets \$50 each—no Shares. 12 in a Package.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,

CLASS NO. 3.

For the benefit of the town of Wellsburg.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday

July 16, 1836.

S C H E M E .

25,000 DOLLARS.

25,000 Dollars!—8,000 dollars—5,000 dollars

—3,000 dollars—2,322 dollars—10 prizes of

2,000 dollars!—10 prizes of 1,500—10 of 1,000 dollars—10 of 500 dollars—20 of 400,

SEMI-WEEKLY
GAZETTE.
LEXINGTON.

MONDAY JUNE 20, 1836.

The Texan Volunteers from Lexington, under the guidance of Col. Wilson, left Louisville as we understand on the 11th and proceeded about 50 miles, when it was ascertained that the boat had sprung a leak. She was run to shore and the emigrants landed. Messrs. Postlethwaite and Wooley then returned to Louisville and procured another boat, which left Louisville on Saturday last to take the emigrants on board. They were all stated to be in good health.

Some had abandoned the enterprise, and those who persevered were determined to advertise them as DESERTERS.

David D. Burnett, the President of Texas, is said to be a native of New-Jersey.

At a large meeting at Nashville, it was resolved unanimously, that no good reason exists why the independence of Texas should not be immediately acknowledged by the United States, and the Senators and Representatives of that State were requested to use their best exertions to procure such recognition before the adjournment of Congress.

One of the boasters of the steam boat Rob Roy, from New-Orleans to Louisville, collapsed on the 9th inst. a few miles above Columbia, Arkansas, and seventeen persons scalded to death, besides a great many severely, many of whom, it is supposed will die.

It is said the Creek Indians, upon the concentration of a force in their vicinity, have notified the United States officers, that they were disposed to cease hostilities and make peace.

The inhabitants of Matamoras were making extensive preparations to honor the return of Santa Anna at that place, after the suppression of the Texas insurrection, when the news of his defeat and capture were received.

The latest news from England is by the Orpheus, and comes up to the 16th May. It is stated that there had been a severe battle between the Queen of Spain's troops, commanded by General Evans, and the Carlist's on the 5th at St. Sebastian, in which the Carlists were routed with great slaughter. The loss of the Queen's troops, a large portion of whom were English, is also very considerable.

At the City of Washington there is a report, that, by an intrigue in the United States, General Houston is to be deprived of the command of the Texan army, and General Hamilton, of South Carolina, is to supersede him—with what truth we know not.

The New-Orleans Post & Union of the 6th states, that the Mexican force consists of 3,000, and are encamped on the west side of the Colorado, and that the Texan army, consisting of 1800, are preparing to cross that river to attack them.

The candy and gingerbread whigs had a meeting at Louisville on the evening of the 16th—ominated candidates for the Legislature in Jefferson county, and resolved to have a State Convention of the same description of chaps, at Louisville, on the 14th July.

A bill passed both houses of Congress, changing the time of meeting of Congress from the first Monday in December to the first Monday in November, and requiring that the first session should be closed on the 15th May. This bill has been vetoed by General Jackson, and, his veto has been approved by the Louisville City Gazette.

It is rumored say the New York papers, that Black Hawk has again become hostile to the whites, and has distributed the war belt among the Western tribes. When General Dodge shall again conquer and capture this horrible butcher, there is but little doubt he will be again caressed by the ladies of the Eastern Cities, and ships and steam boats again built to bear his name.

A Charleston paper speaks of a rise in the river at Camden, greater than was ever before known. The mail could not cross. The crops entirely destroyed, and too late in the season to plant again.

The two new States, Michigan and Arkansas, were, by a law passed on the 13th instant, admitted into the union, by vote on the admission of the first, of yeas 147, nays 52,—and on the second yeas 143, nays 50.

In a caricature print, which is on the wall in our publishing office, General Jackson is represented as saying to King William, who appears as mediator between France and the United States, "let Louis Philippe pay the money; and then, if he wants to fight, by the Eternal, I'll meet him with pistol, rifle, or broadsword, and ask him no favour." We are not disposed to go the whole length with the old hero; but we would suggest to Mr. R. A. Ferguson, that by conforming to the first branch of the sentence, he might have saved himself much trouble, and the readers of the Observer and Reporter much time in reading his long address "to the public," in that paper of Saturday.

We have no time at present to devote to Mr. F. who might with great advantage, have borne in recollection the exclamation of Job; except to say that if the declaration that "\$100 per month was offered him to remain in the Editorial chair until November," is meant to infer, that such salary was offered by the Editor of this paper, that the declaration is wholly erroneous.

We will further insert the following letter from Colonel Wilson to the Committee at Lexington, and for the present leave Mr. Ferguson:

LOUISVILLE, June 8th, 1836.

Gentlemen: Mr. Ferguson leaves tonight for Lexington, in order to investigate the money affair. I have said to him that the notice taken of his conduct by a number of gentlemen in Shelbyville did not entirely clear up the matter to my satisfaction, for it could not reach his conduct in Lexington, in relation to his paying the amount which was sent by him from Shelby. I would not inform him of the particulars of that affair so far as they were detailed before that Committee. As I told him there was a difficulty on my part in doing so.

Mr. F. has paid no more of the funds over. We are well, and will start on Friday morning.

Enquire of Mr. F. for the publication in Penn's paper of the 7th inst.

Yours very respectfully,

EDWD. J. WILSON.

To MESSRS. FICKLIN, DAVIS, &c.c."

P. S. You are at liberty to shew the above to Mr. F.

The following are the resolutions adopted at the meeting of the citizens of Lexington and Fayette county, on Monday last, for the purpose of appointing delegates to meet in convention at Knoxville on the 4th July, as they appeared in the last Lexington Intelligencer.

RAIL ROAD MEETING.

WHEREAS, The State of South Carolina, North Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, have by several and separate acts of Legislature, granted a charter to a corporation, to be styled the President, Directors and Company of the Charleston and Cincinnati Rail Road Company:

And whereas, The act of incorporation passed by the Legislature of the State of Kentucky, among other provisions and conditions, requires said company, so to construct the road, that after it reaches the limits of the State of Kentucky, a branch or prong of said road shall be made to Louisville in Kentucky and that the main road shall be so constructed as to pass through the city of Lexington, and thence to the Ohio river opposite Cincinnati, and that another branch or prong of said road shall be constructed from the city of Lexington to the city of Maysville, on the Ohio river:

And whereas, The citizens of Lexington, and that portion of the country in which it is situated, deem the speedy construction and completion of said road of great public concern, both to the Union and the States through which it is designed to pass; and of peculiar interest and utility to Lexington and the whole portion of the State of Kentucky which it is designed to connect with the Southern States, and as a thoroughfare for the States and counties lying north and northwest of the State of Kentucky:

Resolved, therefore, That the citizens now present highly approve of the measures taken by the States aforesaid, and the patriotic citizens of those States, to cause to be established and constructed said road, and that they will give to their cordial and undivided support.

Resolved further, That they consider the speedy construction of said road of such national importance and character, that the said company should be aided and assisted by the national Treasury, and that they do instruct their Representative from this district, and request their Senators and the Representatives of the other districts in Congress, to use their best counsels, exertions and influence to procure from Congress such appropriations of money and labor in aid of the work, as the general good and the national interests require.

Resolved, That the great benefit resulting to the State of Kentucky in a commercial and agricultural point of view, and the abiding interest she feels in cementing by every tie the Federal Union, and the affection and intercourse of the citizens of the Southern and Northwestern States, we recommend the construction of the said road as of peculiar interest to the State of Kentucky; and that the State of Kentucky, as one of the States having and holding a peculiar interest in the establishment of the road, is bound to contribute to the necessary costs and expenses in making the same.

Resolved, That the great benefits resulting to the citizens near to towns and counties through which the road may be located, entitle the Company engaged in its construction to the private and pecuniary contributions of such cities, towns and counties, and to encourage such local patronage of the work, that the charter so far as the road passes through the State of Kentucky, should be so amended as to allow such sums as may be advanced in Stock by any particular city, county, or neighborhood, to be laid out in constructing the road nearest to or in the way best suited in the opinion of the Company, to advance the peculiar advantages of the places where the funds are subscribed.

Resolved, That the interest that Lexington and Fayette county feel in the

speedy completion as well as the location of the road, requires that she should be represented at the Convention about to assemble at Knoxville, to consult upon its location and other matters connected with its construction.

Resolved, therefore, That a committee be appointed to consist of eight persons, any one of whom shall be a committee to represent the city and county in said convention.

Resolved further, That a committee to raise funds for the purpose of paying the expenses incident to employing a competent engineer, who with such engineers as may be otherwise appointed to act in taking a reconnaissance of so much of the country, through which the road may be located in this State, as in the opinion of the committee may be proper or necessary to promote the interest of Lexington and Fayette county.

Resolved, That our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, be instructed to use their best exertions to procure the amendment proposed in the said act of the General Assembly of the State of Kentucky, and further to provide for the taking of so much stock on the part of the State as the importance of the measure to the State in their opinion may justify.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published.

The following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to said Convention, viz: Robt. Wickliffe, Sen., Benj. Taylor, Wm. H. Richardson, Henry C. Payne, Leslie Combs, Fielding L. Turner, Thomas A. Russell, Henry Beard.

HENRY C. PAYNE, Ch'a.

HORACE F. BLANCHARD, Sec'y.

APPOINTMENT BY THE PRESIDENT.—By and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

CHARLES M. WELLES, to be Marshal of the United States for the southern district of Florida.

Letter from Mr. Jefferson Wright, a Texan emigrant from this city, who emigrated last winter, to his friend in Lexington.

NACHTOCHES, TEXAS, May 8th, 1836.

DEAR SIR: On leaving Lexington, I promised to write you; I have not forgotten it. When I came into Texas I found the country, I may say, in the height of revolution. From the Colorado to the Sabine the homes and villages were nearly all vacated; no troops from the United States were going on to the relief of Houston, who at that time was on the retreat, and him and his gallant little band the last and only hope of Texas.

To detail the multiplied causes which gave rise to the general panic throughout this and other portions of the Province, would require more time than a little. The Spanish population of Texas, (with a few exceptions) although friendly to the cause of Liberty, had doubts of success of its advocates, and were unwilling to commit themselves on either side—while the Indians were evidently sitting on the "ridge pole," ready upon the defeat of Houston to commence an indiscriminate slaughter and plunder from beyond the Trinity to the Sabine. The official report of the army, I presume, have reached you before this; and you have, no doubt, with pleasure and astonishment, that Santa Anna, General Cos, and most of the principal officers of the Mexican army, are prisoners of war.

They were captured above Galveston Bay near the junction of San Jacinto and Buffalo Bayou, about 140 miles in a direct line from this place, with loss of near 700 killed, while that of the Texans in that engagement was only 7—certainly one of the most signal victories that ever was achieved in any country.

It may seem almost incredible; but the truth of the statement is beyond doubt: there is no mistake that Houston made a "clean turn of him." Santa Anna has sent out despatches to the rest of his troops under Seisima and Philosolo to withdraw to San Antonio. The express came up with Seisima, on the west of the Brasso, who was retreating rapidly—the express was fired on, and forced to return without making known his mission. Houston has sent on 300 of his best mounted men, to travel day and night until they come up with him; they set out from near Buffalo Bayou about 8 days ago; we shall hear from them soon.

Since the fall of the Alamo, on the 6th of March till the 22d of last month, the loss of the enemy, at the lowest estimate and according to their own account, is about 3500 killed, wounded and taken prisoners; while that of the army of Texas as killed, or rather murdered, is 800.—Pretty hot work for a couple of armies whose combined forces is supposed never to have exceeded 7000.

Mrs. Dickinson who was in the Alamo when it fell is here; herself and a negro boy were all who were left to tell of poor Crockett, who, it is said, had the biggest pile of the party. As yet I have seen but little of the country, but have conversed with men from almost every portion of the Province; and have no hesitation in concurring in the general opinion, that Texas is beyond doubt the finest country in the world; and at present offers to the enterprising and speculating as well as the agricultural almost, as it were, a fortune in a day. The richness of its soil, mildness of climate, together with its innumerable resources, must make it beyond doubt the most desirable country, I must add again, in the world.

I expect, Captain, I have nearly fatigued you out with this lengthy epistle; I could say more but fear I intrude. In the way of vegetables, we have two crops a

year; and the fattest hogs and finest cattle I ever saw are raised here in great abundance, with only the trouble of branding and marking, without giving them a grain of corn. If the boys do not believe what I say, tell them to come out and see for themselves.

I think the war for the present at a close; but Texas still wants many soldiers and citizens—now is the time to come. Tell —, the blacksmith, if he will come out here he can make a fortune at his trade; and a young man without a trade, can make his dollar and a dollar and a half at any thing if he will; they give it now in this neighborhood to hoe corn.

To the Editor of the Ky. Gazette.

SIR: The communication, which you were pleased to publish in your paper of Thursday last, on the subject of the Rail Road Meeting, has been made to appear by the publication of Mr. Wickliffe's resolutions in the Lexington Intelligencer of Friday last, as an effort upon the part of the writer, to do injustice to Mr. Davis by the misstatement of facts.

I said, Sir, in my communication, that the resolution was passed giving the President of the meeting, Col. H. C. Payne, the power of appointing Delegates to the Convention," &c. And I also said Mr. Davis assumed that power vested in Col. Payne. This resolution has not been published in the Intelligencer as it passed the meeting, and why? It must be, because Mr. Wickliffe wished to screen Mr. Davis from the censure, he justly merited by making it appear your correspondent did not tell the truth. Now, I appeal to Col. Payne, the President of the meeting; I appeal to every gentleman present to say, whether or not I mistated a fact in saying Col. Payne was vested with power by a resolution of the meeting, to appoint the Delegates to the Knoxville Convention? I feel confident the response will be, I do not—What then must they think of Mr. Wickliffe for assuming the power of suppressing a resolution deliberately passed by them? Why were not the resolutions given to the Secretary of the Meeting immediately after it adjourned? Why were they not published in the Observer and Reporter of Wednesday last, two days after the meeting on Monday?—Where were the resolutions at that time? Not in the possession of the Secretary, or you were incorrect in asserting in the Gazette of Thursday, "that you called on the Secretary to get the resolutions, and he informed you Mr. Wickliffe had not handed them to him." Recollect, Sir, on Thursday last your paper was published, in which my communication and your notice of the meeting were given; on the day following, Mr. Wickliffe's resolutions appeared. And how did they appear? not as they were read and adopted by the meeting. No, Sir, one is either so much changed in its phraseology as to prevent its recognition, or is entirely suppressed; and for the purpose as I before remarked of screening Mr. Davis from the odium his conduct at the meeting justly excited.

It gives me pain to be compelled to notice Mr. Davis as I have noticed him.—He possesses many commendable traits of character, and will be a useful and respectable citizen when he shall be cured of the false estimate he puts upon his ability to do more than other men;—of the overweening vanity that prompts him to do many ridiculous things on almost all public occasions; and of the error into which he had fallen, of believing Addison, Johnson, Goldsmith and Shakespeare are fools to him, in the knowledge of human nature. He is the Mayor of our beautiful city, and as such should deport himself so as not only to impress every visitor of it with our wisdom, but he should also endeavor to inspire us with admiration and love for the first officer in the city. To do this, he must be modest, unobtrusive, always ready to act when called on, and never without an invitation.

When this change shall be produced in Mr. Davis, he will find your correspondent one of his warmest supporters.

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TOILETTE SALOON

GEO. W. TUCKER,
Barber & Fashionable Hair Dresser,
(Sign of the HIGHLAND COLUMNS, Main street,
Lexington, Ky., nearly opposite the Phoenix
Hotel.)

CONTINUES all branches of the business in
his usual fashionable and tasteful style.
From his long experience, having made the prin-
ciples of the tonsorial art his study, and perfe-
ction in its practice his aim, he feels confident, that
the most fastidious, will acknowledge themselves
gratified with his performance, as being all they
could reasonably desire.

Though his business has much increased since
the public have become well acquainted with the
comforts he offers, yet gentlemen need not fear
that on that account they will be neglected, or
obliged to wait, for he has employed competent
and obliging aid in every part of the establish-
ment, and gives to the oversight of the whole, his
own constant personal attention.

He has just received the latest Philadelphia and
New York Fashions for HAIR DRESSING,
both for Gentlemen and Young Misses; and to
his part of the business will give his particular in-
dividual attention.

To the philosophical among his patrons, he
would say, that, if desired, he will cut the hair so
as to exhibit *phenomenally* the intellectual en-
dowments and moral character.

G. W. T. has just received a large assort-
ment of FANCY ARTICLES, consisting of
Cosmetics, Stocks, Combs, Collars, German
Pipes, Siamese Musical Snuff Boxes, (a superior
article), Magnetic Fish and Geese, Soaps, finest
quality of Hair Brushes, Tooth Washes and Pow-
ders, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Pocket Books and
Purses, Gentlemen's and Ladies' Suspenders, a fine
assortment of Ladies' Hair Work, Wig and Top
Pieces (assorted colours), fine Razors and Scops,
Children's Toys of every description, Tea sets,
&c., a fine assortment of Playing Cards, Back-
gammon Boards and Chessmen also Tapes and
Lucifer Matches, some fine Havana Cigars, Can-
venish Tobacco and Snuff; Ward's Vegetable
Hair Oil, Indian Oil, an Indian Dye, for color-
ing red and grey hairs a beautiful black, without
injury to skin or hair;—and other articles too nu-
merous to mention.

G. W. T. has a mode of operating upon the
head peculiarly his own, which gives undiminished
satisfaction to those who submit their *seat of*
thought to his magic manipulations, brightening
up the summer evening dulness of the wearer,
and smoothing the wrinkles on the brow of race.
No description can do it justice—it must be tried
to be appreciated.

In the rear of the Toilette Saloon the attention
of his customers is attracted by the spacious, con-
venient, healthful, and luxuriant

Mediterranean Baths,

which gave general satisfaction last year,
but which have since undergone a thorough repair
and improvement; and are now ready to administer
cold, warm, tepid, or salt Baths, from 5 o'clock,
a.m., to 10 p.m.

In regard to his whole Establishment, he in-
vites the citizens of Lexington, and visitors to please
to call and extend the patronage, already so liberally be-
stowed upon him, for which they shall have his
thanks and his best exertions to please.

May 24, 1836.—27 ff

WANTED—Two Apprentices to the Barber-
ing and Hair-dressing Business. Youths from 12
to 15 and 18 years, who can come well recom-
mended, will be preferred.

G. W. TUCKER.
The Observer & Reporter and Intelligencer
will add the above to G. W. T.'s advertise-
ment already in their papers.

LOST,
BETWEEN the month of Hickman and Lex-
ington, (just) on the Racetrack, on Thursday,
2d June, (just,) a SMALL GREEN FOL-
KET BOOK, with a steel clasp, containing one
\$50 and one \$10 bill on the Harrisburg, Pa.
Bank; the finder will be entitled to the 10 dol-
lars by leaving it at this office, or at Thomas J.
Brown's Nicholasville, or to the Subscribers at the
Kentucky river bridge.

June 11.—29-30* W.M. FORBES.

JESSAMINE, CIRCUIT Set., April
term 1836.

LEMUEL BUTLER, and others complainants.
Against

ROBERT P. PENISTON, Defendant.

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainants by their
Attorney, and on his motion and it appearing
to the satisfaction of the Court, that the de-
fendant is not an inhabitant of this Common-
wealth, it is therefore ordered that unless he do
appear here on or before the first day of the next
July term of this court, and answer the complain-
ant's bill, the same shall be taken for confessed
against him; and it is further ordered that a copy
of this order be inserted in some authorized
newspaper of this Commonwealth for two calendar
months in succession.

A copy Attest, D. B. PRICE, Clerk
By J. S. FLETCHER, d.c. 19-9w

DOCTORS CROSS AND JOUETT,
HAVING settled in the city of Lexington,
offer their services to the public as

Physicians, Surgeons and Accoucheurs.

Dr. Cross begs leave to remind the public, that
while in Europe, under the great masters of the
art, he paid particular attention to the subject of
LITHOTRIPSY, and now proposes to relieve
those afflicted with Stones or Gravel, by an opera-
tion, in which no cutting instrument is employed,
and which is also, comparatively, destitute of both
pain and danger.

Office Main street, immediately above Breun-
nan's Hotel.

Lexington, April 16, 1836.—15 ff

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale the TRACT
OF LAND, upon which he now resides,
one and a quarter miles east of Nicholasville, con-
taining 120 Acres, all enclosed under good
fence; four or fifty acres Wood Land; a fine
large orchard; a never-failing Spring; comfort-
able Dwelling and good out Buildings.

Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to
call immediately, as the subscriber intent's selling
the first good offer.

W. T. MILES.

May 12, 1836.—20 ff

JOB PRINTING

EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE

JESSAMINE CIRCUIT, Set. April

Term, 1836.
JAMES SHIELD, Complainant
against

WILLIAM PRICE & Heirs, &c. Defendants,

IN CHANCERY.

THIS day came the Complainant by his coun-
sel and on his motion and it appearing to the satis-
faction of the Court that the Defendants, George
Withers and Martha, his wife, the unknown heirs
of Merriman C. Bradshaw and Eliza, his wife,
John Haydon and Mary, his wife, Winifred E.
Price, the unknown heirs of Napoleon J. Price,
John W. Price, Peter Withers and Evelina, his
wife, Joseph Hughes and Cassandra, his wife,
Samuel Hughes and Mary, his wife, — Stephens
and Polixeney, his wife, David Dale and
Louisa, his wife, the unknown heirs of Spencer
Clark and Beatty, his wife, William Homes and
Susan, his wife, Joseph Drake and Martha his
wife, the unknown heirs of Mary Bradshaw, dead.

Hatchy and Sally, his wife, American
Kirtley and Milton Kirtley, William L. Martin
and wife are not inhabitants of this Common-
wealth and having failed to answer the Complain-
ant's bill agreeably to law and the rules of this Court—
it is therefore ordered that unless they the said absent
Defendants do appear here on or before the first day of the next July term of this Court and
answer the Complainant's bill, the same shall be taken
for confessed against them; and it is further ordered
that a copy of this order be inserted in some autho-
rized newspaper of this State, for two calendar
months in succession.

A Copy—test, D. B. PRICE, Clerk &c.
19-9t

By John Fletcher, d.c.

ALL NEW.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and the
public generally for past favors, would res-
pectfully inform them, that, after having been en-
gaged in manufacturing Tobacco for the last 15
years, he has been compelled, by consequence of
the scarcity of leaf Tobacco, to change in some
measure, his business. He has therefore just re-
ceived and will keep constantly on hand a com-
plete assortment of

FRESH GROCERIES;

A part of which is as follows:

- 50 Sacks COFFEE,
- 30 Barrels No. 3 MACKEREL, fresh 1835
- 10 Boxes Fresh Blown Raisins,
- 6 Drums Figs, first quality,
- 2 Barrels of first rate strained Honey,
- 2 Barrels Chestnuts, first quality.
- 7 Dozen Willow Market Baskets, of assorted
sizes, Alspice, Ginger, Pepper, Indian Shot;
- Also, 2 Parcels of first quality LOAF SU-
GAR. A complete assortment of GROC-
RIES, of all kinds, will be kept constantly on
hand, low for Cash, or fine Leaf Tobacco.
- The highest price will be given for from
forty to fifty thousand pounds of Tobacco in the
leaf, of a first rate quality.

ROBERT GRAY.

N. B. Tobacco and Segars kept constantly on
hand as usual.

Lexington Jan 1, 1836—11-1f \$1*

Lexington Jan 1